that Roth was a perjurer, because he wouldn't testify that he had paid money to get his nephew on the force.
TESTIMOST THAT JOHN MOGAN WOULD NOT GIVE,

nephew on the force.

TENTIMOST THAT JOHN MOGEN WOULD NOT GIVE.

John Hogan, a butcher, whose place of business has been at 39 Chrystic street since 1854, and whose son is a policeman, was the last witness at the morning session. His son is attached to the Elevanth precinct. Mr. Goff beat his own record by asking in forty-six different ways directly and thirty-live wars indirectly whether Mr. Hogan hain't paid \$3000 to get his son on the force. Mr. Hogan made directly whether Mr. Hogan hain't paid the motion of the force of the second of the motion of the force of t

done noble, Mr. Nicoli; you done noble."

MR. GOFF TESTIFIES ABOUT INTIMIDATION.

When the committee reconvened in the afternoon Mr. Goff stated that he had been informed that Commissioner McClave had gone home sick and would not appear. Mr. Goff then added that there was a man in court whose business was to watch witnesses and intimidate them.

Chairman Lexow - Is that man here now?

Mr. Goff graned his neck and looked overthe crowd, and then answered that he "did not see" the map. Then he proceeded with his complaint. Our process servers are watched. In cases where they are men who are known their prosence in a neighborhood is immediately made a subject of discussion and causes excitement. We labor under great difficulties. One or two witnesses have been intimidated, and one has disappeared entirely, as we know.

Mr. Loff then ast down with a very much in-

as we know.

Mr. Goff then sat down with a very much injured air, and Mr. Nicoll suggested that the committee investigate this statement at once by calling the process servers and questioning them.

by calling the process servers and questioning them.

Mr. Goff had been called, but he was not prepared to show down. He said: "I am trying to keep secret the identity of my process servers. If they go on the stand they will be increased."

Thus this sensation expired from inanition. Mr. Nicoli told the committee that as soon as he had been informed during the recess hour that Mr. McClave would be unable to appear in the afternoon he had asked Commissioner Sheehan to be present, and Mr. Sheehan was then in the room and ready to go on the stand.

TESTIMONY BY A REMORSEFUL DEMOCRAT,

Mr. Golf declined to begin the examination of Mr. Sheehan until Friday. He called Patrick J. Byan, a fine old Irish gentleman, with strong political opinions and a hot temper. Mr. Ifyan lived, he said, at 47 Jane street, but had lived for twenty years in Brooklyn, where it had afforded him much pleasure to vote twice for Senator Bradley. Then Mr. Ryan told his tale of wo.

Last Sunday afternoon Mr. Ryan was standing in one of the quiet streets of Greenwich willage, near Eighth avenue, talking with his friend, Mr. Safford.

Liremarke I to my friend "and he "Lyan

I remarked to my friend," said he," that it was too tod that Capt. Larkin had been torned down. Is he a police Captain?" asked Senator

it was toe old that Capt. Larkin had been turned down."

Is he a police Captain?" asked Senator O'Connor.

Oh no, "replied the witness, "he was the Tammany Captain of that section. I had no sooner said this, than Police Sergeant McCarton stepped up to me and slapped me in the face several times."

The witness illustrated with much vigor how he had been slapped, and then added: "He is the same McCarton who nearly killed a prisoner in Jefferson Market Police Court in the presence of Judge Voorhis a few months ago. I did not think it was right for a big athlete like him to strike an old man like me, and, though he did not hurt me, I was pretty mad. I went to Sergeant Tucker of Jefferson Market to got a warrant for McCarton's arrest, lie said as I had no marke on my face as evidence that I had been assaulted be could not give me a warrant. The Sergeants and if I had marks he would give me a warrant, though McCarton were twenty Sergeants. Next I went to Police Headquarters, and a big man there, though I don't know whether he was a Sergeant or a Captain, says to me. What ih 'ell do you want? and Isays to him. I want nething of a mug like you, and then I left. Next day I went to the Jefferson Market Court and saw the Judge about a warrant. He refused to give me one because I had no witness. He said McCarton would have ten witnesses. I said I'd wave to my warrant, and that ought to be enough, but I got no warrant. Then I said I'd write to the counsel for this committee, and I did." Mr. Nicoll cross-examined the witness.

Q.—Did you complain to the Commissioners?

A.—No.

Q.—Did you go to the District Attorney in re-

not at my age, but twenty years ago I would have done the best I could. If I had struck back, he'd a' clubbed me, and had a good case against me next morning. It's as much as your life is worth to speak even before some officers. fleers.

Q.—You are prejudiced against the police?

—Not at all; some of my best friends are on

A -Not at all. the force. Mr. Nicoli-That's all.

WHAT DID JAMES O'RELLY PROVE? The witness marched out of the court room shaking his head defiantly, and James O'helly, a shoemaker of Fifty-third street and Eighth

The witness marched out of the court room shaking his head definity, and James C'helly, a shoemaker of Fifty-third street and Eighth avenue, was called to the stand.

He was asked by Mr. Goff in he knew Arthur Freeman. Mr. Goff motioned to a man by his side to stand up, and the witness identified him as a man he knew as Arthur Freeman, although in fact the man who stood up was the Farkhurst detective named Arthur Dennett, who testified for the prosecution in the criminal proceedings against Capt. Davery, Dennett is the New Englander who, under cross-examination by Col. James, testified that he was a Halahad.

Mr. Goff, basing his questions upon a type-written memorandum of great length, proceeded to examine O'helly. The questions indicated that the Farkhurst agent had called upon the witness and endeavored to secure his influence in getting on the pelice force. According to the questions, O'helly had agreed to assist Deanett alias Freeman; had shown him a copy of the civil service questions he would be obliged to answer, and as the Parkhurst agent pretended to be a stranger, had given him a streets and public building guide, such as are supplied to the guards of the elevated trains. But the more Mr. Goff questioned the more the witness did not remember. Mr. Goff was evidently surprised and distressed. He frequently had brief consultations with Mr. Mose and with the Farkhurst detective, and finally, laying down his typewritten memorandum, walked over near the witness, leaned wearily against the jury bor rail, and said deliberately.

"I did," cried the witness. There was an interval of absolute silence, and then the witness continued in great excitement: "our terminal and said deliberately."

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"I did," cried the witness. There was an interval of absolute silence, and then the witness continued in great excitement: "our terminal and side deliberately."

"I

You said last night that you gave a man ed himonson \$200 for a position on the for a relative of yours? A. -1 said I gave time \$1.5. Came to my office and tried to get out of going on the stand: A. Les.

Q. I told you that the committee would protect you? A. Yes.

Q. I told you the only trouble would be caused by your committing heritary on the stand, and that I would fir and send you to state prison if you did ac? A. Yes.

Q. I told you no harm would come to you if you told the truth? A. Yes.

Mr. tolf looked perplexed and the committee looked dumfounded. Finally Mr. Lexow asked the witness why he ided to Mr. Goff the hight before

habit the witness why he field but both the hight before. The witness replied in a rampling manner: Evan brought me to his office. He asked me he said. Thave what will sand you to bate prison it you say what you say. Mr. Lexew But why did you tell him you had paid \$175 for a position on the force? A. I was there and was buildered, and I didn't know what I was to say. know what I was to say.

(2 - You went there to get out of testifying; then the reason you told Mr. tioff a lie was to get out of testifying? A - something of that kind.

get out of testifying? A -- something of that kind.

Q. Then why did you not rell the truth? for if what rou say now is the truth, that would have excused you from testifying.

The witness gave no answer to this question and benator 0' tounor fried a question.

Q. Do you not see that you are now saying that you last night told Mr. Goff the very thing which would result in bringing you here? A.—I don't know.

Mr. Goff You told me how you paid money; was that a lie? A.—I guess so.

Q.—Iou said you raid 8 monson in a liquor store? A.—I never went in a liquor store.

Q.—But I say, did you tell me so last night?

A.—I approse so.

relative, was appointed. Was that a lie? A.—
No, that was so,

(J.—Now, under oath, you say you lied when
you said you had Simoneon money? A.—Yes.

(J.—I ou told a lie about an innocent man
which might get him into trouble? A.—Yes.

(J. I in a very disgusted tone)—Well, what do
you think of yourself, anyhow? A.—Oh, I
think I am all right.

There was laughter at this answer, and then
Mr. Goff seld:

I am almost ashamed of myself to be the
cause of such a spectacle before the committee. That is all.

JUST A PER CAPITA SHARE OF THE LYING.

JUST A PER CAPITA SHARE OF THE LYING.

Mr. Nicoll began his cross-examination by learning from the witness that he had never been a witness before and that when he got the subpring he was "so knocked about I could not do any work."

Q.—Ever talk with Mr. Goff before? A.—Oh, yes: the first day I landed here:

Q.—I landed where? A.—Landed in court. I went to Mr. Goff and told him I never paid a cent to get a map on the force.

Q.—What did he say? A.—Goff said If I so swors he would send me to State prison. He said he had the whole story about Simonson, and when I said I never paid, he said I was a monumental liar. I did not think it was very gentlemanly. I laughter, I thought it was no harm to lie when not under oath.

Mr. Nicoll bit his lips very hard, and said he thought that that was all.

Mr. Nicell bit his lips very hard, and said he thought that that was all.

Then Mr. Golf made another assault on the unhappy shoemaker.

Q.—Did I not say if you told the truth I'd treat you as kindly as possible? A.—Yes.

Q.—But if you perjured yourself you were liable to so to Mate prison? A.—Yes.

Q.—That is the beginning and end of my threats? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you tell Arthur Freeman to put up \$50 as a guarantee of good faith? A.—Yes. I did. did.

theirman Lexow Last night you made up our mind to come on the stand and tell a

Chairman Jexow—Last night you made upyour mind to come on the stand and tell a
lie? A.—1es.

Q.—Then your conscience got the better of
you and you made up your mind to tell the
truth? A.—les.
Mr. Goff—lou knew I would ask you these
questions? A.—les but why did you send a
man to lie to me? There's lies all around, and
I thought I might as well have my share in it.
Mr. Goff—I will not inflict this man on the
committee any longer. I suppose the Sergeant-at-Arms will act in matters arising out
of occurrences before the committee as the
committee's counsel will direct.
Chairman Lesow assured Mr. Goff that the
Sergennt-at-Arms would so act and the witness was excused, but told not to leave the
room, and then Dennett was called.

THE PARKHURST VOLUTIER TENTIFIES.

He testified that he is a Parkhurst agent

THE PARKHURST VOLUSTIERS TESTIFIES.

He testified that he is a Farkhurst agent who had been assigned to the duty of assisting Mr. toof. Inder instructions from the instruction for the last he had been in the city only six months, that he knowled he to be physical examination all right, but was doubtful six months, that he had some and occalities of the city. According to Dennett, U'Kelly coached him by showing him a copy of the city is service Board's list of questions for their last examination, and gave him the guide to the city referred to. The winess told Uikelly that he had some atocks and wanted to do what was right. U'Kelly had told him that it would coust him \$40, \$50 to be deposited at once as a guarantee of good faith, the rest to be paid when the appointment was secured.

deposited at once as a guarantee of good faith, the rest to be paid when the appointment was secured.

The witness was proceeding in a very voluble way to repeat what the alleged O'Kelly had said to him, and brought in the name of Commissioner McClave as one to whom O'Kelly was to give the witness a letter.

Mr. Nicoll - I object. Is this admissible—this hearsay testimony of a witness who says he went to an Eighth avenue shoemaker, the previous witness, and fied about wanting to get on the police force? Does the committee want to hear such ascend-hand hearsay against a public official?

Senator O'Connor ito Mr. Goff:—You put on this stand a witness who admits that he is a liar, and certainly every one helieved that he was. Now, do you mean to oring a man here to prove that that other winess is a liar?

Mr. Goff—I am anxious to be fair to Mr. McClave and will direct this witness to tell his story without mentioning any names. The witness did so, but he had nothing further to tell except his failure to entrap the snoemaker into writing a letter.

Mr. Nicoll then cross-examined the Parkhurst agent.

U.—You said four had stocks. Was that a lie?

Q.—You said you had stocks. Was that a lie?

You said you had stocks. Was that a lie?

my warrant, and that ought to be enough, but I got no warrant. Then I said I'd write to five counsel for this committee, and I did." Mr. Nicoli cross-examined the witness.

Q.—Did you complain to the Commissioners?
A.—No.
Q.—Did you go to the District Attorney in regard to having your case presented to the Grand Jury ould not take up such a case.

Mr. Nicoli surprised not only the witness.

Mr. Nicoli surprised not only the witness hut the members of the committee, by stating that the practice in this county was that the Grand Jury could take up such cases He made the wilness very indignant by asking him if he was a politician. The witness responded hotly. No. I never earned a deliar by politics in my life."

Are you a Democrat?" Mr. Nicoli next asked.

Mr. Ilyan answered with great fervor:

Sure, I am a good Democrat. I went down on my knees in Brooklyn to pray that I might live to see another Democratic Administration in Washington. Now I pray my Father to forgive me, for I knew not what I done."

This answer, delivered with pious sole-maity, threw the committee, the counse, and the spectators into convulsions of laughter and applause, which the Chairman did not have the heart to repress.

Q.—Did McCarton say you were making too much noise on the highway? A.—No, the first I had struck have done the best I could. If I had struck have done the best I could. If I had struck have done the best I could. If I had struck have done the best I could. If I had struck have done the best I could. If I had struck have done the best I could. If I had struck have done the best I could. If I had struck have done the best I could. If I had struck have done the best I could. If I had struck have done the best I could. If I h

closed up the hotel a little while to come down here and teach the New York folks how to be-have."

I reckon you are about right," replied the witness.
Then the committee adjourned until Friday morning. Committee adjourned until Friday morning. Lawyer Stillwell has been subprensed to appear before the committee on Friday. Commissioner McClave went for the night to his country house in Fort Chester. His illness is not serious. is not serious.
It could not be learned that any proceedings against O'Kelly were attempted.

LETTER FROM MINISTER WILLIS,

He Informs the President of Mecent Events in the Hawaiisn Islands. WASHINGTON, May 20. - The President to-day transmitted to Congress the following letter from Minister Willis, dated Honolulu, May 10: "Sin: The election of delegates for the Constitutional Convention, held on the 2d inst., was quiet and orderly. Of the eighteen dele-gates elected, five are native Hawaiians and two are Portuguese. Several others were born here, but of foreign parentage. The vote ac-tually cast was somewhat over two-thirds of the registered vote.

I will give a more complete analysis of the vote wheat the official statement appears. The Convention will hold its first session on the Stating.

Convention will hold its first session on the 3sth inst.

The condition of affairs here remains peaceful. On the 10th inst. several representatives of the Hawalian Patriotic League, including the Hon. Joseph Nawahi, presented to me a letter, in which the league protests against the action of the Provisional Government in calling a Constitution al Convention, from which the native Hawalians are, except under a "restrictive and prohibitive eath," excluded, claiming that this act was a breach of courteer to the I nited States Government and a violation of its provisional authority. authority. Texplained to them that the Hawaiian question was now before Congress, and that I could not receive or forward resolutions of political bodies, except as a part of current history. I do not therefore, send rou a copy of the letter."

Three Hundred War Department Disc orrges WASHINGTON, May 29 - Nearly 300 employees of the War Department received notices today that their services were no longer required. Many of them were also netified that tay would be allowed them until var out claims in June on account of regular leaves of absence.

in Julie on account of regular states of accepted and the discharges to-day thirteen were from the Secretary's office. 200 from that of Records and Fensions: the Adjurant-General lost thirty, and the Surgeon-General nineteen. The Secretary will sext turn his attention to sending lack to their regiments about haif the regular arms officers now on duty in the department. To-day's discharges amount to one-sixth of the entire force of the department.

State Back Tax in the House, WASHINGTON, May 20. - The discussion of the bill to repeal the ten per cent. Stale Bank Tax law was continued in the House to-day. But little progress was made, however in the matter of reducing the number of speakers on the list, only three having been heard during the day-Messra fox leem. Tenn. and black form. (i.e. in layor of repeal and Johnson (liep. Ind. against repeal. Mr. black do not constude his remarks. These are all members of the formittee on Banking and turrency and had unlimited time. When the liouse adjourned it was on motion of Mr. Catchings (Dem., Miss.) until Thursday. bill to repeal the ten per cent. State Bank Tax

Conserns of American Physicians, Washington, May 20.-The third triennal meeting of the Congress of American Physiclans and Surgeons began at Metrerott's Music Hall at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The attend-ance at the opening session was not large. Dr. Alved L. Loomia of New York city is President of the Congress.

Beer to Mind. Funt's Fine Furniture of 14th at is being sold out, as they seen more to 204 at - 2.x. ASK SENATORS, SAYS HILL

Continued from First Page. there was no question for the Senate to vote upon, and, therefore, no question for the Sen-

Mr. Hill, regardless of Mr. Harris's point of order, went on with his own argument, and was, after a while, again interrupted by Mr. Harris, who asked the ruling of the Chair on

his point of order. The Vice-President (who had resumed the chair made this ruling: "This is a privileged report. And it is not such a report as calls for any action on the part of the Senats. The only action called for by this report is the action of the presiding officer. The question before the Senate is the amendment of the Senator from Kansas Mr. Peffer) to the Jumber schedule of the Tariff bill."

Mr. Hill appealed and argued that the Sen-

ate had wright to direct the presiding officer not to proceed further in the matter until after question was loosely and carelessly drawn. The Senate might see fit to direct that the certificate provided for in the statute should not be transmitted to the District Attorney; and it had complete jurisaliction over the matter. He had no sort of interest, personal or otherwise, he said, in the investigation. It was proper enough that the benate should investigate the charge of bribery; but the report on that question had been presented, and that portion of the work had been substantially completed. He doubted the wisdom of the other proceeding. He doubted the propriety of endeavoring to find out whether newspaper men always told the truth. If the Senate undertook that great work, it would be kept busy lift the end of time. Senators could succulate in sugar stock or in silver, or in any other hind of stock, and would violate no law in during so.

kind of stock, and would violate no law in oring so.

Mr. Allen Pop., Neb. saked Mr. Hill whether a senator who did so and who voted on the subject would not be acting improperly.

In the first place, Mr. Hill replied, a senator has a legal right to do anything that is not prohibited by law.

But he has no moral right? Mr. Allen in-

"But he has no moral right?" Mr. Allen insleted.

Talk about one think at a time," said Mr.
Hill. In the first place, if there is no statute
which prevents it, a Senator who does so violates no law and is guilty of no crime. When
the Senator from Nebraska voice for silver in
the Senator from Nebraska voice for silver in
the Senator from Nebraska voice so silver in
the Senator from Nebraska voice so silver in
the Senator firm has no difference how many
silver mines he owns: and when he voice on a
question affecting national banks it makes no
legal difference how much national bank
stock he owns."

Does the Senator from New York," Mr.

legal difference how much national bank stock he owns."

"Does the Senator from New York," Mr. Allen asked, "contend that a Senator can indulge in conduct of that kind because there is no statuse to punish him? Does he mean to say that the Nenate cannot purge itself of such a man? I do not believe it."

The constitution of the United States," Mr. Hill replied, "makes the Senate the judge of the election and qualification of its members, and gives it the right to expel members for misconduct. I doubt whether any Senator has speculated in sugar stock pending this legislation. If Senators have been doing so, who is objecting to the committee's finding it out? Why does the committee of the subject? Why does the committee not call those Senators, instead of persecuting these newspaper correspondents, who do not pretend that they have any personal knowledge of the subject? Why seek out these correspondents and then invoke the power of this great Government to make them tell the sources of their confidential information—when the very people about whom they speak are in the city of Washington and can be summoned and compelled to testify." Allen asked Mr. Hill whether he claimed

ton and can be summoned and compelled to testify."

Mr. Alien asked Mr. Hill whether he claimed that those witnesses were exempt from answering questions. "That depended." Mr. Hill said, on what the questions were. "Ie was not saving that the questions were." He was not saving that these newspaper correspondents had told the truth or not. He owel no favor to the newspaper class. Whether they had told the truth or not was, to a certain extent an immaterial question. They might have published their statements without having any clear foundation for them. That was not the question involved. The real question was, not what these correspondents said, but what were the exact facts. That was what the public wanted to know. And noboly objects to the committee's finding it out to its heart's content. If a newspaper man who had written something as to speculations in sugar was on the stand, and said that he wrote it is good faith and had derived his information from confidential sources, why should he be pressed on that point instead of having the persons called against whom the charge was presented?

To a remark by Mr. Gray, Mr. Hill replied that the Senators refurred to by the newspaper men could be placed upon the stand.

They are the accused in any sense, of a

"They are the accused parties." Mr. Gray objected.

They are not accused in any sense, of a crime in law," said Mr. Hill. "This subject is being investigated for the purpose of vindicating the Nenate, for the purpose of ascertaining the Interest. The best way, if you desire to go into the inquiry, is to summen the Nenators." How are we to ascertain, "Mr. Allen asket, who they are, when the witnesses refuse to discinct their names or the sources of their information?" Swearthemail, if you have any doubt about

mation?"
Swear themail, if you have any doubt about
"Mr. Hill replied with a snap, and the gal-tes applauded, and were rebused by the preieries applauded, and were rebused by the presiding officer.

"So long as you have entered upon this inquiry," continued Mr. Hill, "foelishly, in my judgment, it is your duty to exhaust it and go to the bottom. If you have seen fit to investigate mere idle newspapercharges, not founded on affidavits, not founded on personal knowledge, then carry it out and do not simply take the newspaper men who started the inquiry. There is no objection to swearing every tenator around the circle."

in an investion and tounded on personal knowledge on successful the inquiry. There is no obsection to swearing every season of committee. The committee of the

Mr. Hill—The Senator informs the Chair that he is. [Laughter. I offer the following resolution—
Mr. Harris—I object.
Mr. Hill—I ask the Clerk to read the resolution as part of my remarks.
Mr. Harris—I object to the Clerk's reading anything at the requiset of the Senator. The heastor can read it himself.
The Vice-Fresident—The only question before the Senate is, whall the declaion of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Senate?
Mr. Chandler Hep. N. H. lasked the Chair to state what his decision was.
The Vice-Fresident—The Chair decided that the report presented by the Senator from Delaware was a question of privilege.
Nr. Hill—If that was all of the decision I withdraw the appeal.
The Vice-Fresident—And the Chair stated

that the report called for no action on the part of the Senate, and only for action on the part of the Senate, and only for action on the part of the Presiding officer.

Mr. Hill continued to hold the floor, and read the resolution which he desired to offer.

That the questions asked and refused to be answered are not pertinent to the inquiry, and that the presiding officer be requested not to certify the same to the District Attorney until further direction of the Senate.

The resolution was not received, and Mr. Hill's appeal from the decision of the Chair was laid on the rable.

Mr. Dolph (Rep., Or., addressed the Chair and was recognized, first, as "the Senator from New York," and then as "the Senator from Onegon." When the laugh which the Vice-President's lapses provoked subsided, Mr. bolph offered a resolution reciting that blishs Edwards, a witness, having been lawfully required to tostify, had refused to answer questions, and directing the presiding officer to issue his warrant commanding the Sergental-Arms to arrest and bring to the tart of the Senate the body of Edwards, in order to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt, and, in the mean time, to keep him in custody to await the further order of the Senate the body of Edwards, in order to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt, and, in the mean time, to keep him in custody to await the further order of the Senate the body of Edwards, in order to show cause why he should not be committee on Rules how they ortained information of what occurred in executive sensions, Mr. Bolph and that this was his opportunity, and he quoted from Mazeppa."

Laughter.

Time makes all things even.

Time makes all things even.

[Laughter]

The report of the committee consisted of five printed pages, some of it being quotations from that part of the testimony where answers were refused. A portion of the testimony is also submitted to the Senate. It relates that Elisha J. Edwards appeared before the committee on May 24 and stated that he was a correspondent of the Philadelphia Press and wrote the letter signed "Holland" relative to the doings of the Sugar Srust and certain Senators.

mittee on May 24 and stried that he was a correspondent of the Philadelphia Jbres and wrote the letter signed Holland relative to the doings of the bugar Srust and certain Senstors.

It appears from this report that the specific questions Mr. Edwards declined to answer were those asking him who informed him of Mr. Carlisle's visit to the Committee on Finance when he, as Mr. Edwards alleged, made an appeal to the Democratic members in February, that appeal being supposed to have reference to a duty on sugar. The committee overruled the objections of Edwards's counsel and insisted upon an answer to the questions. These questions sought to ascertain the authority for the statement that Carlisle's signified his willingness to prepare an amendment to the sugar schedule bimself which he thought would be fair to the Government and yet just to the sugar interests; who gave the information concerning the alleged interview between officers of the Sugar Trust, Mr. Haveneyer, senator brice and Senator Smith; who was his informant that on the day Mr. Voorhees denied that any amendments were proposed to the bill as originally reported to the Senate, the list of 400 amendments, as prepared by Senator Jones, was in the hands of one of the members of the brokerage firm of Moore & Schley; that the draft of the sugar schedule as sinally adopted was the result of a conference between Senator Caffery and representatives of the trust, meeting in one-from of the Capitoi building while the committee was in esssion in another. All of these questions, the committee say, Ldwards appears to have been unable by positive statements as to individuals to satisfy the committee regarding his statements that the Singar Trust was instrumental in inaugurating Mr. Cleveland's policy of antagonism to the Provisional covernment of the Sugar Trust. At that time the trust had given to the Provisional covernment of the Sugar Trust. It is not not be provised as a subsequently there was \$10,000. This gentleman of the Sugar Trust. I am not sure who it was;

agency was Stephen B. Elkins. Concerning the money used in Connecticut. Mr. Edwards said:

In September Colt Hoyt said there had been sent into Connecticut \$100,000; that Mr. Havemeyer had given one half and E. C. Bening the said and the said that and the other half.

In corroboration of this Mr. Edwards referred the committee to ex-Gov. Waller of Connecticut.

Mr. Edwards said further that it was reported to him that Cord Meyer, Jr., of the sugar Trust, was the man who said the trust owned the Senate and controlled the people at the other end of the avenue. This statement was made, he said, at the Manhattan Clut. It was tord Meyer who visited secretary Lamont and reported that the Administration would see that Democratic pleig-es to the Sugar Trust were not repudiated; but the witness did not know this personally. In his evidence relating to the interview Secretary Carlisic hair with the committee, although the witness declined to give the came of his informant, he said he was a gentleman of the highest character, and was, he thought, employed.

COLGATE & CO.'S

1806 LAUNDRY SOAP.



Clarence Eddleblute

Considered Hopeless

Hood's Saved His Life. Rheumatism and Scrofula Cured.

fever and after four weeks' doctoring the fever was broken. Bheumatism set in and

the least bit of swelling. Some of these sores did not break for eight weeks, causing the boy

such intense pain that at times he wished he might die and end his misery. Thus he lay for 17 weeks. Reduced to a Mere Skeleton and unable to turn himself in bed. He was attended regularly by two physicians, and was finally given up as, a hopeless case. Our next door neighbor brought in a half bottle of Hood's sarvaparilla and persuaded us to give

there was such A Wonderful Change

that we grew very hopeful. Before the second. bottle had been taken he was able to be up a

Hood's Sarsa-parilla

all.leaving in their stead perfect health. To-day Clarence is stronger, and weighs 10 pounds heavier than ever in his life. Hond's Sarsapa-rilla saved our boy's life. Mrs. VANIS ED-DLEBLUTE, Roxbury, Onio.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, constination,

was not held in Brice's presence. So far as Mr. Caffery understood the argument of Mr. Havemerer, he said, it was from the refiners' standpoint, and was an attempt to convince him (Caffery that that standard was more favorable to the producers than a specific rate.

Mr. Caffery stated that there was nothing in the conversation of flavomeyer that was improper, and characterized the story that there was a meeting at the Capitol on Sunday and a protracted struggle over the sugar achedule between the representatives of the Finance Committee, at which he was present, as absolutely false.

Mr. Ben Le Iovre stated emrhafically that he had never been in the employ of the Sugar Trust, did not know some of the men mentioned, and had not been at the Capitol or elsewhere with them. There was, he said, so far as he was concerned, absolutely possible of the assessment in which his name had been mentioned.

Mr. Walker, the correspondent of the Indig America, mentioned a number of incidents he had witnessed upon which he based his despatches, such as Senator Brice and others calling at the Arlington and going up to the rooms of the members of the Sugar Trust, &c. Among other things he said.

Thave seen Joe Rickey with Mr. Vest and in a little while go with Mr. Reed or Mr. Terrei and cret in a quiet spot and talk.

Mr. Walker and on the said was known in Missouri as a lobbyint and was more or less proud of it. When asked what particular interest lickey was operating with Senator Vest, Mr. Walker said he understood that the lobbyist was speculating; he did not understand that Hickey was operating with Senator Vest, Mr. Walker said he understood that the lobbyist was speculating; he did not understand that Hickey was operating with Senator Vest, Mr. Walker said he understood that the lobbyist was speculating; he did not understand that Hickey was operating with Senator Vest, Mr. Walker gave hispresentative Bourke Cock ran as his authority for certain statements about the Sugar Trust, Mr. Cock ran testified:

Mr. Walker gave hispr

ments about the Sugar Trust. Mr. Cockran testified:

My statement will refer to the evidence which he (Mr. Harry Walker) is alleged to have given, 12 which he refers to me as having stated to him that I had learned from the President or Mr. Carlisie or some other high Domocratic authority, which latest form the statement has taken, that the Sugar Trust had either contributed to the Democratic party or had been kind to it. I never made any such statement to him or anything that could resemble it. Mr. Walker, one evening at the Arington, told me his paper had asked him to ascertain if I was the attorney for the Sugar Trust. That, to the best of my recollection, is the form in which he put the question. I stated to him that I was saware that his nee spaper was uniformly unfriendly to me, that his correspondence was uniformly unfriendly to me, that I had been misrepresented continuously; but, nevertheless, if he supplied to me form ormation, I would give it. I teld him that I had never been the attorney for the Sugar Trust. I never told him that any person had represented to me that the Sugar Trust was favorable to the Democratic party, and certainly never mentioned the President's or Mr. Cattis-les name.

Mr. Cockran exid that the next morning Mr. Wall ee's saler put lished an article charging him (Cockran) with leng the attorney for the Trust. From that time, Mr. Ockran says, he has has had no correspondence with the correspondent. This was in January, after the House Committee had reported the bill. Mr. Cockran said he knew the Havemeyers wall, and for that reason did not vote on that proposition in the Ways and Means Committee.

As soon as the debate over the report of the committee came togesher again and examined sentors vest, voorhees, and Jones, all members of the Finance Committee.

As soon as the debate over the report of the committee than here of the committee that have been made in the been care of; and they also denied that the Secretary had appeared before them with a schedule which he had prepared a

ALLEN WARNS THE DEMOCRATS. Populate Will Not Swallow the Beliciency

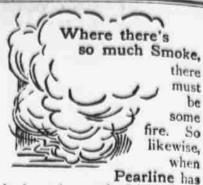
Bill Without Concessions WASHINGTON, May 20. The morning hour, or, rather, half hour, in the Senate to-day was consumed in an attempt to obtain action on the Hawaiian resolution of Mr. Turple (Dem., Ind : reported some months ago by the Committee on Foreign Relations. Amendments to it were offered by Mr. Peffer (Pop., Kan.) and Mr.

Mr. Vest's amendment, declaring in favor of letting the people of the Sandwich Islands choose their own form of government and line of policy, was laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Hoar (liep., Mass.), by a vota of 36 to 18, The Tariff bill was taken up at 10:30, and a motion mas made by Mr. Peffer to lay it saids temporarily, and to resume consideration of the Hawaiian question. This was defeated by a very close vote. Twenty-sight negative water wave cast by the flammants and lives.

firmative votes by the Republicana, and Messrs. Allen, Kyle, and Peffer, Populista. The Tariff bill was then taken up, and Mr.

Proctor (Sign. Vt.) spoke against it, addressing himself i articularly to its offeet upon can hemisphere and its beraring upon the Candisan question. He said in part.

Politically, Camale, it not a meanes, is at least a nuisance to the United States. There is the process of the control of t came on him. Great apots would break out it to the boy. Before the medicine was all gone



had such wonderful success, from the very start, there must be good grounds for it, You won't have to be told what they are, if you're posted on washing compounds. Millions of women have used hundreds of millions of packages of Pearline. For making washing easy and at the same time keeping it absolutely safe, nothing has ever been found to equal Pearline. Quality accounts for its success. Its success accounts for imitations. Only the best thing of its kind is ever imitated. Bowers of imitations 371 JAMES PYLE N. Y

Borses, Carringes, &r.

VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY,

BROUGH AND LIGHT OF HEAVY CAUSIANE

J. CURLEY

CABRIOLETS

The Lighthouse Board has Found a Solld

WASHINGTON, May 25t-Capt. Evans of the Lighthouse Board, Treasury Department, today received a telegram from J. F. Lettic, Superintendent of Construction of the Lighthouse Board, announcing that he had "carried out orders with entire success."

This brief telegram caused much gratification in the Treasury and will be haired with satisfaction in the shipping world. It meant that the learnings the Lighthouse Board has been making of the dangerous shoal on Hatteras. N. C., have been successful.

A solid bottom has been found, and a lighthouse can now be erected. An appropriation of S500,000 for this purpose is now available, and the work will be pushed as fast as possible. Since the old lighthouse was destroyed numerous marine disasters have occurred there. Superintendent of Construction of the Light-

WASHINGTON, May 29.-The President to-day sent to the Senate these nominations: Postmasters: New York-Michael F. Sheary, Troy, masters: New York—Michael F. Sheary, Troy.
New Jersey Harry D. Paul, Camden. Pennsylvania—Pennsell C. Evans. Easton; Thomas
Challant, Danville.
The benate has confirmed Christopher C.
Baldwin of New York to be Naval Officer of
Customs in the District of New York; Barry
Haldwin, to be Marshal of the United States
for the Northern district of California; Michael
F. Sheary, to be Postmaster at Troy, N. Y.



The subject of the above portrait is a prominent and much respected citizen, Mr. Robert Manson, of West Rye, N. H. Where Mr. Manson is known "his word is as good as his bond." In a recent letter to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Chief Consulting Physician to the invalids Hotel and Surgical Institute, Bufnalo, N. Y., Mr. Manson says:

"Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the best pills I ever took for the liver. All my friends say they do them the most good."

This opinion is shared by e-ery one who once tries these tiny, little, sugar-ceated pills, which are to be found in all medicine stores. The U. S. Inspector of Immigration at Buffaio, N. Y., writes of them as follows:

"From early childhood I have suffered from a singgish liver, with all the disorders accompanying such a condition. Doctors' prescriptions and patent medicines I have used in abundance; they only afforded temporary relief. I was recommended to try Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. I did so, taking two at night and one after dinner every day for two weeks. I have reduced the disse

Dr. Fierce's Pleasant Pellets. I did so, taking two at night and one after dinner every
day for two weeks. I have reduced the dose
to one 'Pellet' every day for two months.
I have in six months increased in solid flesh
then I have been since childhood. Drowsiness and uppleasant feelings after meals have
completely disappeared."

John A OUBerry

Assist nature a little now and then with a gentle laxative, or, if need he, with a more searching and cleansing catherite, thereby removing offending matter from the stomach and bowels, and toning up and invigorating the liver and quickening its tardy action, and you thereby remove the cause of a multitude of distressing diseases, such as headaches, indigestion, biliousness, skin diseases, boils, carbuncles, piles, fevers and maindies too numerous to mention.

If people would pay more attention to properly regulating the action of their bowels, they would have less frequent occasion to call for their doctors' services to subdue attacks of dangerous diseases.

That, of all known agents to accomplish this purpose, Dr. Pierce's Piensant Pellets are unequaled, is proven by the fact that once used, they are always in favor. Their secondary effect is to keep the bowels open and regular, not to further constipate, as is the case with other pills. Honce, their great popularity with sufferers from habitual constipation, piles, and indigestion.

The "Piensant Pellets" are far more effective in arousing the liver to action than "blue pills," calomel, or other mercurial preparations, and have the further merit of being purely vegetable and perfectly harmless in any condition of the system; no particular care is required while using them.

Composed of the choicest, concentrated vegetable extracts, their cost is much more than is that of other pills found in the market, yet from forty to forty-four "Pellets" are put up in each sealed glass vial, as said through druggists, and can be had at the price of the more ordinary and cheaper made pills. Dr. Pierce prides himself on having been first to introduce a Little Liver Pill to the American people. Many have instated them, but none have approached his "Piesant Pailets" in excellence.

For all larative and cathartic purposes the "Piesant Pellets" are infinitely surested.

but none have approached his "Pleasant Fallets" in excellence.

For all laxative and cathartic purposes
the "Pleasant Pellets" are infinitely superior to all "mineral waters," sedflits powders, "saits," castor oil, fruit syrups socalled, laxative "teas," and the many other
purgative compounds sold in various forms.

Pet up in glass vials, sealed, therefore
always fresh and reliable. One little "Pellet" is laxative, two gently eathertic.

As a "dinner pill," to premote digestion,
take one each day after dinner. To relieve
distross from over-eating, nothing equals
thom. They are tiny, sugar-coated, antibillous granules, scarcely larger than mustard seeds. Every child wants them.

Then, after they are taken, instead of dis-

Then, after they are taken, instead of dis-turbing and shocking the system, they are in a mild, and natural way. There is no re-action afterward. Their help lasts. Accept no substitute recommended to be "just as good." They may be better for the dealer, because of paying him a better profit, but he is not the one who needs help.